JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ARE WELL CARED FOR HERE

One Society Has Helped 60,000 Newcomers to Find Homes in Various

relieving Jewish needs everywhere, the Industrial Removal Office has sent some 00.000 people away from New York to various parts of the country, and as a result of this about a quarter of a million immigrants who might otherwise have come o settle in this city were naturally drawn to the less populated parts of the United

From time to time there comes a cry about the congestion in New York, about the great number of Jews in this city. Sometimes the cry comes from those who would restrict immigration; sometimes it comes from the labor organizations; sometimes the cry comes from prominent Jews themselves.

It is true that New York is to-day the greatest Jewish centre the world has ever known, with the greatest Jewish population of any city anywhere at any time in the history of the Jewish people. But the East Side, or the Ghetto, as some style it, has undergone a tremendous change during the last few years.

The Jewish people of this city are no longer the peculiar people that writers in quest of the bizarre represented them to be. There is no longer the peculiar East Side that was so eagerly searched for copy by writers and novelists given to sensationalism, who caricatured the Jew, who idealized him or distorted him, and who misrepresented him most of the time. The East Side is now writing its own copy in capital and labor, in charity. Office has not sent more than one-third in commerce, in music and the other arts. of that number. To the slummer the East Side has lost its

The Jewish immigrants are so eager to over their families from Europe, while adapt themselves to their new environment, to Americanize themselves, that making remittances either to their imthey often err on the side of over-Americanization. Coming for the most part and unfortunate brethren there. And from lands where they had been persefrom lands where they had been perse-cuted and where their brethren are still from several hundred to several thousand persecuted, the Jewish immigrants natu-dollars. Bank accounts are not unrally grow all the more firmly attached to their new home which offers them a many of them have bought their own shelter and a new fatherland, and their patriotism grows here more intense than that of people who divide their love between their old home and their new.

The Jews of New York have numerous institutions that have helped to remove the prejudice against the Jews in this country as a peculiar people. Their philanthropic organizations, their educational institutions and their trade schools, their hospitals and their newspapers and their theatres have done much to minister to the needs of the immigrants during the first years of their life in New York.

Guided to New Homes.

One of the institutions that have con- any sort, clerks, teachers and mechanics tributed considerably to the solution whose trades are obsolete in this country. of the Jewish immigration problem is
the Industrial Removal Office. The Jews
are confronted with the same problem
with which other immigrants have to solve here. A financial crisis, an industrial them to places where the job is seeking depression and the problem of the un- the man, where labor is consequently employed have their terrors for all alike. appreciated, where deficiencies due to

Daily from forty to fifty men come to inexperience are tolerated and where the the Industrial Removal Office asking to interest manifested in the workman's the Industrial Removal Office asking to be sent to other parts of the country. These are carefully examined by a physician and then by an investigator. Only to places where voluntary committees of representative Jews find employment for them. In most cases applicants are sent in response to requests for help in various trades.

Both the employers and the applicants

are investigated carefully by the Removal Office. In most cases the Removal Office pays the transportation wholly or Very often, however, the Reval Office acts merely as an adviser to the applicant, directing him to place where he can secure employment outside of New York. David Bressler, the general manager of the Industrial Removal Office, in discussing the scope of the work of the organization, said:
"It is erroneously believed even by

many engaged in assisting removal work that our chief aim is to depopulate or decentralize the Ghetto. Whether this be a consummation devoutly to be wished or not, a serious attempt to do this would be the height of quixotic extravagance. It would no more be possible to decentralise the large Jewish quarter of this city than it would be to obliterate anti-Semit ism from off the face of the earlth.

To Stop Congestion Here. "The Removal Office does not attempt any such Utopian plan. It merely recognises the evils of present overcrowding in New York and organizes the Jewish community of America to divert the stream of Jewish immigration away from New York and into the interior.

work has passed the experimental stage. It meets a definite need and helps to solve a definite problem. The high water mark of the activities of this society was reached in 1907 when thousands of Russian Jews came fleeing from the Russian massacres, but it should not be inferred from this that the Removal Office is designed to meet only special situations, such as massacres and persecution with their consequent heavy stream of emigration to this country. While such needs may have been among the main causes for the formation of this organization in the beginning, our work does

not bear such a one sided aspect.
"In its essence and principles the Removal Office is intended to act as a clearing house of Jewish immigration, to relieve and to prevent if possible further congestion at the port of entry. The systematic distribution of the incoming masses of immigrants tends to make immigration healthy and desirable. There is enough room in this country for millions more inhabitants, provided they are fairly distributed. The immigrants who come to our shores do not elect New York as a stopping place for the sole

"It is difficult to say with any degree of the 60,000 we have sent away have attracted from New York to other parts of the country without the aid of the Re- terms they can get. moval Office or any other agency, but the

DRESSLER.

of that division, Terence V. Powderly, formerly United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, in speaking of the work of the Removal Office, said re-

Comers to Find Homes in Various

Parts of the Country

At the corner of Second avenue and which the Industrial Removal Office is located. Organized about eleven years ago had a Jewish population for not more than thirty families, ago by some of the representative Jews of New York, and supported by the fund left by Baron de Hirsch for the purpose of relieving Jewish needs everywhere, the

The clief of a wood turner. As you see from my letterhead I am in business for myself now missioner-peaking of peaking of

Philanthropy That Prevents Congestion 'n New York-Gives Fresh Start to Refugees From Russia

Mr. Mason the manager. Dr. Max Nordau in a recent letter addressed to the Washington authorities and enables reject-

INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AT THE "Our reports show that many of the HEBREW SHELTERING men we have sent away have brought AND IMMIGRANT AID practically without exception they are SOCIETY mediate relatives or to their more remote common among these immigrants, and "In New York work must be done faster, more machinery is used and until the so-called skilled applicant grows accustomed to American conditions he is not thoroughly qualified. When we take this man and transplant him into another less strenuous environment we perforn a work of distinct philanthropy. The immigrants who have no trades at all find still greater difficulty in establishing themselves in New York and other seaport cities. Russian persecution has driven most of them to our shores. "Among these people are business men who have performed no manual labor of PRESIDENT HEBREW SKELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

Office in the city of New York. It has worked energetically and well for the removal of the Jews from the seaboard cities to all parts of the United States. practically aiding the work in which the Government is engaged. They more than any other class recognize the importance of distributing the immigrants where their helpfulness and labor can classes of New York reliable and authentic do the most good."

In concluding Mr. Bressler said:
"The distribution of almost 60,000 perons throughout the country is a work of the highest value, in my opinion. The influence of this large body of pioneers upon their relatives and friends in determining where they will eventually settle is also most important. The 60,000 removals, distributed in every State of the Union, in 1,388 cities and towns, have in a large number of instances formed nuclei, which have been increasing naturally and independently by the con-

stant addition of friends and relatives. country has ever been granted to the person thus sent out becomes a persecuted of all lands. While this counmagnet toward which are attracted friends and relatives more or less at tached to him. Significant evidence of doors to all unfortunates who are forced this may be found in a large number of persons who have come to this country and gone directly to the various cities to which their relatives had been sent. Had the pioneers sent out by the Removal Office remained in New York the friends and relatives who followed them would likewise have remained in this city."

Many Letters of Thanks.

of the immigrant be promoted but the The following letters from persons who general welfare of the entire country will have been placed away from New York are taken at random from the many letters "The United States Government has established in the Department of Comof thanks which the Removal Office is merce and Labor a division of information ganization. One from Lithonia, Ga., says: whose duty it is to inform immigrants of I am one of the thousands of immigrants opportunities awaiting them throughout who were assisted by you. Six years ago the country so that they may avail them-

like fifteen years to me, I was in the most destitute circumstances.

My best friends who took me off the steamer used to stick me as with needles whenever i asked them for a piece of bread

i was compelled to go to the free kosher kitchen to get a dinner or a supper only to keep away from my so-called friends. Now when you dear brothers have sent me here to a man who has actually tried his

best for us—his name is Mr. Mann—you can
just imagine how thankful I am.
I worked and earned a living. Then with
your assistance I brought my family here, and thanks to God I am making a respectabl brethren working for such a good cause the best of health and long years. You have tried for me a year ago. I have now contributed some money to our society's fund to help our brethren in Russia.

The people distributed throughout the United States by the Industrial Removal Office are closely examined by a physician in order to eliminate the physically unfit. Dr. Maurice Fishberg, the anthropologist and author of "The Jews, a Study of Race and Environment," is the physician to the Removal Office.

In speaking of the applicants examined by him and selected as fit to be sentaway by the society Dr. Flahberg said:

Unfit Weeded Out.

"The persons sent out West and South through this office are physically superior to the average of the people among whom they have been brought up. Indeed it is only a select class that ventures to apply to this office for transportation. The weakly, the defective, the unambitious do not even think of leaving the lower

even privations which are often encountered by those who settle in a new en-

"The most of the people sent out South and West are recent immigrants, which means that they are an energetic, hopeful and healthy class. The immigrants who have made a complete failure in New York and who are not ambitious do not ask for transportation further in the United States, but do their utmost to get back to their native lands in Europe. It is also mind even in its most idealistic manifesta mportant to bear in mind that immigrants at present are carefully sifted at the ports of embarkation in Europe by the teamship surgeons. Then at Ellis Island the Marine Hospital surgeons again look them over and deport all those who are not physically promising. Finally in this office there is further examination

with a view of getting the best obtainable. defective have been weeded out. I look forward to a very healthy class of Jews among the descendants of the people sent out by the Industrial Removal Office."

since it has become known that only healthy persons are accepted the percentage of rejection has decreased the society has grown and spread its greatly. Hardly 5 per cent. are found activities in many directions. unfit for transportation by the office."

Society's Work Praised.

of your society-nothing but figures, names facts—yet how pathetic in its studied stern-ness! It evokes the tragic picture of the "Wandering Jew," the whole misery of "the stranger in the strange land," but also the consolatory beauty of Jewish kindhearted-ness, brotherhood and charity. You do splendid and noble work, and you

do it nobly and splendidly. The building up and the entire management of your society attests your great organizing power and that particular, practical sense which seems a peculiar feature of the American

Commerce and Labor, Charles Nagel, addressed to Judge Sanders, says:

DEAR JUDGE: I have just had occasion to run through your third annual report and note with great satisfaction your comments on the immigration service of this "You are consequently dealing with a that our efforts to do justice meet with the triple process of selection from which all approval of your organization and I take the physically and even intellectually pleasure in saying that mothing is so well calculated to promote the essential welfare of the immigrant as cooperation between such organizations as yours and the officials.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Speaking of the number of applicants Aid Society was established many years ected for medical reasons, Dr. Fishberg ago to help the immigrants arriving in New York during their first few days in *Formsrly about 15 per cent. of those who applied were unfit. But recently had no friends or relatives in this city since it has become known that only and offered them shelter and food while they were looking for work. Since then

A representative of the society is sta tioned at Ellis Island, and many a tragedy has been averted through the activities East Side.

*Further selection is made by the manager and his assistants, who are intimately

Another organization that is very popuof the society there. The society greets
the newcomer at Ellis Island and impresses him with American hospitality

tended its activities is the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, of which Judge Sanders is president and detained for deportation and on many ed immigrants to land. It looks after the immigrants in this city and cheerfully helps them to establish themselves. Judge Sanders, the president of the society, in reviewing the work done by the arganization, said:

Eager to Be Americans.

"The history of our people in this country is a living demonstration of the fact that the primal ambition of the Jew is to become assimilated in the mass of the population, to familiarize himself with the traditions of liberty. The history of our people is also a living refutation of the malicious calumny that all immi-grants remain alien to our customs, language and institutions. On the contrary, from the moment he lands at Ellis Island the Jewish immigrant is consumed with the desire to hasten the approach of the day when he shall be qualified to enter upon the full enjoyment of the American franchise.

"I cannot too strongly repel the asser-tion that the congestion of the great cities is due to the influx of the immigrant. The impoverished immigrant, seeking an asylum on these shores from the horrors of oppression, is confronted with the problem of securing employment. The large cities naturally offer him the means where with to earn his daily bread and that offer he cannot spurn. He accepts the profered employment and then remains until he has assimilated in the training schools of the great city a fair knowledge of the country, its customs, language and institutions. Any one who would care 'to investigate conscientiously would easily find that the immigrant of two years ago has dis-appeared and that his place is filled by a new immigrant, who in turn will be sup-planted by a later arrival within the following two years."

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has investigated the com-plaints made by immigrants about certain steamship lines and remedled some of the evils from which the immigrants suffered. The society has also stopped numerous abuses practised upon immigrants by unscrupulous [agents, hotel keepers and money changers who have taken advantage of their ignorance and simplicity on the other side.

Shelter and Food for All. An information bureau has been esta lished by the society for the benefit of immigrants seeking advice. During the past year more than 100,000 people applied

at that bureau for information. The report of the society's representa-tive at Ellis Island shows that during the past year among 61,500 Jewish arrivals in New York there were only three criminals and only thirteen charged with com-ing or bringing in others for immoral

"These are facts and figures that should bring shame upon the heads of our enemies who attempted to slander the people of our faith with charges that they contribute an abnormally large percentage to the criminal and immoral classes, declared Judge Sanders.

With regard to the department of shelter maintained by this society the

Judge said:
"We maintain a free kitchen, which is perhaps the only one of its kind in this country. 'Whoever is hungry may come and partake thereof.' No lines are drawn as to race, color or creed, and shelter and food are given to the applicant in such a way as not to wound his feelings. In all this department has sheltered during 1911 2,934 persons, of whom 1,726 were immigrants and 1,208 wayfarers. These figures include 878 women and children. At the same time there were freely given 113,500 meals to all of the above mentioned inmates and to the city poor. It is due to this that we are able to claim truthfully that there are few if any Jews to be found in the bread lines of

Broadway and the Bowery.' The society has also a department of education for the immigrants, an employment bureau, a department of religious endeavor and an educational department, aiding immigrants who would become naturalized citizens. Joseph Barondess, Commissioner of Education, is the chairman of this department.

The work done both by the Industrial Removal Office and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society is effective because the men at the head of these organizations not only know the needs of the immigrants thoroughly but are also deeply in sympathy with the im-

Bring Prosperity Along.

The information bureau of the Immigrant Aid Society has been greatly reenforced through the work accomplished by Stanley Bero, who travelled as the representative of the society through various States and has made a study of the condition of the Jews there.

"Among the eighty-one cities, located in twenty-four different States, which I have visited the Jewish population has increased within the last ten years from 200 to 8,000 per cent.," said Mr. Bero. "And there is hardly one city among these where the general economic conditions are not better than they were prior to this influx of Jewish population Of the total number, only one city shows a decrease. Where the percentage of Jewish people is nil the prospects of development for the time being seem to be meagre.

"It is worthy of note that the social and economic status of recent Jewish immigrants of the interior is high. In the eighty-one cities mentioned the social position occupied by the Jew is decidedly worth while noting. In the various prefessions, such as those of the architect, doctor, druggist, engineer, lawyer and teacher, 1981 Jews were represented to

eighty of the smaller cities. "It is significant that the rank and file of Jewish professional men are recruited mainly from the immigrant families. This simply proves that the children of the wealthier and native born have already a field to enter when old enough. The children of the poorer are compelled to create a social position for them-selves, and depending largely upon their own energy, they, in many instances, make their mark.

NEW STRIKE SYNDICALISM,

One of these words was "syndicalism.

the skill and assurance of the American

General Welfare Aided.

*Besides the Removal Office is con-

ducting a well defined systematic pro-

gramme of propaganda in order to popu-

arize the idea of distribution and to

disseminate among the Jewish immigrant

information as to the opportunities for a

livelihood in the cities of the interior and

as to the social and communal conditions

"It is from the point of view of distribu-

tion that I believe our work is most signifi-

cant. There is no doubt that as long as

Russian oppression and inhumanity make

the lot of the Russian Jew unbearable.

there will be a steady stream of Russian

Jewish immigration to the United States.

Primarily the Russian Jewish immigrants

come here to avail themselves of the right

of asylum which in the history of our

try has ever been ready to maintain its

tradition of hospitality in opening its

to migrate from their native lands it is

but proper that the interests of these

immigrants should be safeguarded and

that they should be advised and directed

to settle in those sections of the country

where a favorable market awaits their

labor and skill. In this way I believe

will not only the economic independence

be enhanced.

which prevail in those cities.

workingman.

and in France means merely "unionism." Labor unions in France are called "syncats" or "syndicals," meaning syndicates or organizations of labor as opposed to syndicates of capitalists.

ocean liners sailing from European ports. They try to accumulate large funds with mean wrecking machinery, cutting a ductors, the fireman, the trainmen, the line large funds with mean wrecking machinery, cutting a ductors, the fireman, the trainmen, the line large funds with mean wrecking machinery, cutting a ductors, the fireman, the trainmen, the line large funds with mean wrecking machinery, cutting a ductors, the fireman, the trainmen, the large funds with mean wrecking machinery, cutting a ductors, the fireman, the trainmen, the large funds with mean wrecking machinery. on strike, but as soon as these funds are inferior work, mixing up orders or any railroad offices. certainty just how many immigrants exhausted they are generally willing to other act which will interfed with compromise or else to acknowledge their the operation of a business or indefeat and go back to work on the best dustry.

The strike at Lawrence, Mass., brought to compromise and do not acknowledge syndicalists as "striking on the job" and lost usually in a week or in three weeks organizations in various countries. into current use several words which defeat. If they go back to work without is regarded by them as an improvement at most and only in exceptional cases is it sounded foreign to most American ears. winning their strike the plight of the on the walkout, as it enables the workemployer is often worse than if he had men to conduct's war against an emgranted the conditions demanded, be-Syndicalism is a French importation cause his workers are then liable to practise "sabotage."

That is another word that came into to endanger human life. Their acts are currency during the Lawrence strike. to affect property only. It is derived from the French "sabot"

The syndicalists also rely on the strike, and is said to have sprung from the act but on the general strike instead of the The methods and aims of French and of a French workman who, angered at strike by trades. For instance, if the engi-American labor unions differ in many his employer, pulled off his wooden shoe neers of an American railroad have reason that New York attracts them.
It is first of all the most convenient place for the immigrant, since it is the point of disembarking for the vast majority of the establishment of the union label.

Tespects. American trade unions seek and hurled it into a piece of machinery, grievance and go on strike, they are usuffered the point of the union label. The been defined as any act which will "hit disembarking for the vast majority of the establishment of the union label."

Tespects. American trade unions seek and hurled it into a piece of machinery, grievance and go on strike, they are usuffered to enforce their demands among other thereby wrecking it. "Sabotage" has ally allowed to go out by themselves. The been defined as any act which will "hit syndicalists would pull out every work-disembarking for the vast majority of the establishment of the union label.

The syndicalists do not care for large strike funds. They declare that too much

advisable to prolong a strike indefinitely.

The idea is to make the strike sudden, cott. Their chief weapon is the strike, powerful and widespread and then abide of which they have several forms. If unployer without the hardships saffered in the ordinary strike. They declare that sabotage is not to be carried so far as

Syndicalist tactics are well known to to the "irritation strike." By this method

The strike at Lawrence was the first important labor struggle in this country which was conducted according to syn-

The leading French syndicalist organdefeat and go back to work on the best dustry.

Sabotage is one of the principal weapons relief fund is not necessary, they contend, bor, known as the "C. G. T." It has set our rules and The French syndicalists are opposed of the syndicalists. It is described by the because a general strike is either won or the pace for the other syndicalist.

the workmen of France and Italy and to the workmen strike for one week, work a certain extent in Spain. They seem to for one week and then strike again, and be spreading. The great English railroad so on, until the employer is frequently and transport workers' strike in Great willing to concede everything. Another Britain last summer was engineered by method is the "passive strike," in which labor leaders of syndicalist inclinations, the workers stay on the job and insist The present big miners' strike in England on obeying all laws, rules and regulations has also been influenced by syndicalist to the letter. It is well known that most railroads, for example, are operated with some disregard of ordinances and laws that may be adopted by municipalities, States, &c., and strict obedience to these would interfere with the usual running of trains and delivery of goods. Austrian isation is the Confederation Générale du strikers threw a railroad into confusion last year merely by adhering to the various rules and regulations imposed by the

able to make a strike general, they resort